THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St.	
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPT	ION.
Daily only, one month. Daily only, three months. Daily only, one year. Daily, including Sunday, one year Bunday only, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGEN	2.00 8.00 110.00 2.00
Daily per week, by carrier	15 cta 5 cta 20 cta
Per Year	ba.

subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper sche-cent postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order toreceive attention, beaccompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL, Can be found at the following places: PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

CHICAGO-Palmer House.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Co., Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

FAREWELL, and let us hope a long farewell, to the Legislature of 1893.

Indiana has a government of taxeaters, by tax-eaters, for tax-eaters.

IF Senator McHugh, of Marion, is desirous of prometing home rule, he need not resolve about Ireland, but devote his energies to restoring popular government to Indiana.

JUDGING from the large number of officials of prisons, hospitals, etc., who have been crowding the lobbies of the Legislature the past three weeks, a large percentage of the force could be discharged.

THE lobby of the Citizens' street rail; way was more potent with the manipulators of the alleged Legislature than the Mayor, Board of Public Works, Commercial Club, and all the people of Indianapolis.

THE question among the "hungry and very thirsty" in Indiana is no longer what will Isaac Pusey Gray get from Mr. Cleveland, but, "what chance have we for getting a postoffice or a tidewaiter's place?"

IF Mr. Cleveland should intimate to the Indiana Democrats in Congress that he would appoint their favorites to office after they have voted to repeal the Sherman silver law, all of them, excepting Senator Voorhees, would tumble over each other to be recorded against it.

WHEN that conference committee, purposely made up of two Democrats from each house, got into a private room with the appropriation bill, they killed everything they could which contained the word "soldier." Both houses had passed a bill appropriating \$55,000 toward the establishment of the State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette, but this went out with the \$25,000 for the Grand Army encampment and the small amount put in for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. But the increased salaries were retained and the stipends of the battalion of doorkeepers, janitors and cuspidor-cleaners were increased. Verily, this is the era of the tax-eater.

THE recent inauguration parade at Washington is criticised on account of its size and monotony. Mere numbers do not make an interesting street parade, especially to a reviewing party that has to sit for hours in a freezing wind. The Cleveland parade seems to have been swamped by the Pennsylvania militia, which occupied two hours in passing the grand stand. Now when a person has seen a thousand blue-coated militia he has seen them all. What one wants to see in a street parade is not mere numbers, but a variety of features. and in this respect the Cleveland inaugural parade seems to have been a failure. The whole business needs re-

It has been an open secret for several days past that whisky was being dealt out freely by employes of the Legislature in a basement room of the Capitol. It is stated that two barrels of the article have been thus disposed of to lighten the cares of the statesmen whose terms of office are about to expire. The scandal does not consist so much in the amount of whisky consumed as in the fact that the people's Capitol, dedicated to law and order, has been turned into an impromptu doggery. The legislative term has expired, and with it all responsibility, but some method should be devised to prevent the repetition of such an outrage. If our lawmakers must drink let them at least be required to leave the Statehouse and purchase their poison in open market.

THERE is no doubt that the Sentinel got even with the Democrats in the Gerrymander when, Saturday morning. it fooled them with that column of figures comparing the appropriations in the Senate bill, as passed, and those adopted in 1891, by which it was made to appear that the aggregate of the appropriations of 1893 was \$1,047,685 over that of 1891. For instance, the Sentinel told the scared legislators that in "Item 10" it had appropriated \$182,750 more than did their predecessors in 1891. Those who footed up Item 10 found that instead of being \$182,750 in excess of 1891, it was actually nearly \$8,000 less. Thus, over \$190,000 of the \$1,047,685 appears to have been fictitious, but it seems that the majority was so frightened that it never discovered what must have been a joke of the Sentinel.

THE Chilians, who are a notoriously vindictive people, have never forgiven President Harrison for compelling their government to apologize and pay an indemnity for the outrageous insult put to which it was opposed. President on the American flag and the killing of Cleveland is applauded by British news-

vent in a congratulatory dispatch from Jorge Montt, President of Chili, to President Cleveland, in which he says: "Recognizing your political attitude in the past the government of Chili and the Chilian people consider that your reelection as chief magistrate of the United States is a pledge that your government will preserve the tranquillity and well being of nations upon the American continent." If the tranquillity of nations means that the American flag is to be insulted with impunity the American people will prefer that it shall be ordered differently.

THE PEOPLE'S WELCOME.

The thousands who left their business and their homes to welcome General Harrison to his home vesterday were moved by a genuine respect for the man. Since he left them he had won something more than renown, something more than a reputation for the highest statesmanship, something greater than all these—the respect and esteem of the whole country. The thousands of men and women who thronged the streets and stood with uncovered heads or with sympathetic countenances while he passed knew that they were welcoming home the first citizen of the Republic. There was no lack of enthusiasm, but the thousands felt the ordinary demonstrations of applause would fail to express the deep and sincere respect and tenderness which was in their hearts, which yet were filled with the sympathy they expressed on the occasion of General Harrison's last sorrowful visit to his home. More appropriate than "Hail to the Chief" was the band's "Home, Sweet Home." More grateful o General Harrison were the sympathetic faces of his neighbors, made so by the thought of his great bereavement and the attitude of respect, than shouts and soldiery. To-day, every intelligent man and woman in Indiana is proud of the name, the fame and the character of Benjamin Harrison. They are not all his political friends, but, with Senator Voorhees, they say one to another, he has honored the highest office not only with the highest statesmanship, but with the highest integrity and with the virtues of Christian manhood. Regardless of party and creed, all are proud to have Benjamin Harrison come back to Indiana to live and to be an example of what is true and noble in citizenship. There are some things better than being President; it is better to have elevated the standard of public life and to have ennobled American citizenship; it is better to have given the Nation the inspiration of a noble example.

WHAT WILL THE EX-PRESIDENT DO?

An ex-President continues to be a conspicuous citizen and an object of interest to his countrymen. There is always more or less speculation as to what his future career will be. General Harrison is not yet sixty years old, and is well preserved. He has a strong constitution and, after a period of rest, which he sorely needs and has well earned, he will be in full possession of his usual strength.

Curiosity in regard to his future career has been partially appeased by the announcement that he will deliver a series of lectures before the law department of Leland Stanford University, in California. This, it is expected, will occupy a few weeks out of each year. The duty will be a congenial one, and its performance will give the ex-President a grateful change from other occupations and an occasional trip to an interesting part of the country. But this will not furnish nearly all the occupation that a man of his industrious habits will desire. The Journal is not authorized to say so, but it is highly probable that he will make arrangements to resume the practice of law on such terms and conditions as will comport with the dignity of an ex-President. Mr. Cleveland, on his retirement from office, formed a law partnership in New York. and, though he did not enter the courts, it was understood that he was a working member of the firm. No doubt General Harrison could have made a very advantageous arrangement in the way of a law partnership in New York or Boston, but for personal reasons he preferred to return to this city, where, if the field is not as large as in one of the other cities named, the surroundings and associations are more to his taste.

THE CAUSE OF BRITISH APPLAUSE.

The British press, Liberal and Tory alike, are one in praising the inaugural of President Cleveland. Liberal and Tory newspapers are at war upon the most important British issues, but they are united in praising a President who declares for a policy which will build up British industries at the expense of those of the United States. Half the British press denounces Gladstone daily, but all of it applauds Mr. Cleveland. The American President is altogether the most popular public man in England. He may have the good will of the American people, but no one shares with Mr. Cleveland the unbounded applause of the British people. Such questionable laudation was never before bestowed upon an American President when he came to his high office. The British press, as a rule, frowned upon Abraham Lincoln and criticised or derided him to the close of his life. General Grant was the object of offensive British criticism because he pressed the settlement of the Alabama claims and the consequent humiliation of the British government when it was practically found guilty of a violation of international law in permitting the fitting out of Anglo-Confederate cruisers to destroy our commerce. In fact, the British press has never applauded a Republican President for the simple reason that they have stood for the rights of the American people and for a policy which had for its object the prosperity of the United States before that of any other people.

General Harrison never received a word of praise in British newspapers, because he zealously proclaimed an American policy and compelled that government to accede to a line of action American sailors. This feeling finds | papers because they believe he will in-

sist upon a policy which will enable British capital and British labor to secure a large part of the markets which. by the Republican policy, have been secured to American labor and enterprise. Outstripped in an industrial race in which it surpassed all competitors, thirty years ago, by the United States under a Republican policy, Great Britain now hopes to forge to the front at the expense of American industry under Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress.

THE MINORITY PRISON REPORT.

The report of the minority of the committee investigating the charges against the southern prison, published yesterday, is a candid resume of the testimony. It bears evidence of fairness and candor. While there is no great peculation, there are a number of transactions which indicate either dishonesty or lack of business sagacity. Whatever may be said of other matters, there is no denial that the warden revoked a contract for bricks at \$6 per thousand and made another, without advertising, at \$7.50 per thousand, and that he accepted 55 cents a day for the labor of prisoners when another firm, equally reliable, offered 66 cents for the same labor. It is shown by the books of the Auditor and the prison that he drew mopey for payment for bricks which were not delivered until some time after. It appears that he not only charges the State transportation when he rides upon a pass, but that he used the State's money to send the trustees on a junket. In other words. the records and the testimony show that Warden Patten has done things which are inconsistent with an upright and business management of the affairs of the prison. He has practiced or permitted sundry raids upon the treasury which are dishonest in themselves and demoralizing in their tendency. The growing evil of what is best described as tax-eating and treasurynibbling is growing in all branches of State, county and municipal service. Officials who are paid fair salaries are constantly devising schemes to get more of the public money. If any one does not believe this, let him run through the auditor's accounts in this county and learn for himself. The salary of Warden Patten was raised to \$2,500, which should be in full for his services, yethe is charging the State for railroad fares for which he does not pay, and for other expenses, three times as much as a man would pay when attending to his own affairs. Year after year this sort of thing is increasing. The taxes paid by the people are considered the prey of officials. The Poo Bahs are increasing. This Legislature has increased them. The time has come to call a halt. Governor Matthews, unless he desires to approve the demoralizing irregularities of Warden Patten, will make an example and a warning of that official. Even if he possessed self-control, his looseness and tax-eating propensities unfit him for the office of warden.

THE Democrats in the national House of Representatives continued to show their spite against the world's fair to the last, greatly to their own discredit. After cutting down other appropriations they positively refused to grant the sum necessary to pay the jurors on awards, except as a loan. These jurors are an essential feature of the fair, and, being appointed in accordance with the invitation of the United States to foreign countries, should have been paid by the government. Instead of this the House made it a condition that the sum asked for, \$570,000, should be regarded simply as a loan, to be deducted from the \$2,500,000 already voted. This in effect requires the local managers to pay \$570,000 which the government was in onor bound to pay, and reduces the previous appropriation for the fair by just that much. This raises an interesting point. The original appropriation of \$2,500,000 in souvenir coins was made on condition that the fair should not be opened on Sundays. The managers having accepted the appropriation on this condition, it became a contract. Now Congress deducts \$570,000 from the appropriation, thereby breaking the contract. A contract broken in one respect is broken in all, and it looks very much as if this parsimonious action of the House had relieved the local managers from all legal or moral obligation in the matter of Sunday clos-

THE Legislature whose term has just closed deserves severest censure from the people of this city for its failure to pass the street railway paving bill. The measure was of great importance to this city, and its passage was favored by every interest and all classes of people, except the Citizens' Street Railroad Company. Two years ago the present president of the company, then a private citizen, worked actively to secure the passage of a similar measure to the one which he now opposes. The defeat of the bill is due to his persistent and effective lobbying, supplemented by the aid, in the Senate. of a man who has shown himself throughout the session the determined enemy of the people and the willing tool of every seifish and corporate interest. Of course, we mean Senator McHugh. This man, who has no interest in Indianapolis, and who could have no honorable and honest motive in preventing the passage of the measure referred to, is responsible for its defeat. He was Mr. Frenzel's tool in the Senate. The people of Indianapolis will remember them both. The action of the president of the street railway company in this matter ought to be made to cost them dearly.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL

THE address may be commended as a creditable production even for the serious and well-meaning statesman who has just returned to the presidency .- Chicago News

(Ind.) PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in his mangural address, leaves no room for doubt as to where he stands and means to stand upon the immediate issues of the day .- Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

Mr. CLEVELAND has a well-established reputation for happiness in the making of addresses, and on this occasion he was more than usually felicitous. The adoress is broad, stropg, statesmanlike and in the

best sense fitting to the occasion. There is no attempt at oratorical display. It is the plain speech of a plain man to a plain people. - Detrois Free Press (Dem.) THROUGHOUT the address he conveys the

impression that something is wrong some where and that something ought to be done about it, but he stops short of the remedy. -Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

NEITHER the first nor the second inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln will live longer or be stronger in history than the second inaugural of the twenty-fourth President of the United States.-Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)

In his inaugural he could do no more than state the principle which triumphed in the contest of last year; and this he has done in original phrases, some of which will pass into axioms of political wisdom. - Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

THERE is in the address the characteristic patronizing tone of the teacher to the untaught children as he reproves the "bumptiousness" of the American people and warns them that they are not so strong or big as they feel. - Terre Haute Express.

Considering the moderate tope and the repeated cautions against undue precipitation in radical legislation, the document will prove more reassuring to the country at large than pleasing to the leaders of the President's party.-Detroit Tribune (Rep.) APART from his venomous opposition to the Mckinley tariff law and the pension

system, the inaugural of Mr. Cleveland is

altogether featureless. It suggests a mixture of a political stump speech and a personal "vindication" of past conduct .- A bany Journal (Rep.) THE word gratitude was not omitted from the dictionary in common use by the Amerloan people, and if the next Congress dares to follow the pension lead of Grover Cleveland the Democratic party will find itself

brought up with a short turn in 1894. - Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.) ALTOGETHER the inaugural is not th most cheerful of documents. It is easy to read between the lines that the new President has not very great confidence in his party. His appeal for "harmony" and "disinterestedness" is almost pathetic.

-New York Recorder (Rep.) PRESIDENT CLEVELAND in his inaugural does not maintain his previous reputation as a maker of phrases. "Unwholesome progeny," "insidious infirmity." "conservaness" are hardly up to the Groverian av-

erage. - Chicago Tribune (Rep.) THE maugural is cut on Mr. Cleveland's own pattern. It is elevated, dignified and ponderous. It has the turgid style, the homiletic tone and the sonorous emptiness which President Eliot would criticise in a Harvard undergraduate, but which he thinks is profound wisdom in Mr. Cleve-

land.-Philadelphia Press (Rep.) THE peculiar circumstances of the time called for more definite information about the methods to be adopted to save the country from serious dangers and about the nature and extent of the industrial revolution to be expected, and it is a misfortune for the country as for the President himself that he was not able to give such information in more definite form.-New York

ribune (Kep.) WE believe that Mr. Cleveland is better than his party, and that he will keep it straight if finite power is equal to that task. So long as his efforts are in that direction we shall do what hes within us to aid him in his heroulean task. We doubt his success with the material he has in stock, but shall insist on his having an open field and a fair chance .- Cincinnati

THE first formal utterances of the Demperatic President will tend powerfully to ansettle business, to weaken confidence in the future industrial prosperity of the country and to check investments of capital in manufacturing enterprises. They constitute an unwholesone reminder that the Democratic party is essentially a party of destruction and retrogression,-New York Press (Rep.)

It is statesmanship of the most solid kind, for it is within the grasp of the minds that rule in this country and is calculated to bring them to a clear conception of the conditions of safe government. It contains the note of sanity that is calculated to recall the popular reason to its normal action and dispel the delusions and sophistications with which it has been clouded. -New York Times (Mug.)

PROFESSOR HARRISON.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is a constitutional lawyer of rare ability, and this fact, together with his capacity as an orator, qualify him in an exceptional manner for the work which it is reported that he will undertake .- New York Press.

THE lectures that President Harrison will deliver at Stanford University will command the attention of the whole country, and particularly the legal profession. President Harrison is first, after being a good citizen, a great lawyer.—Brooklyn Standard Union. GENERAL HARRISON answers the ques-

tion, what shall we do with our ex-Presidentef in a sensible way. It appears from the reports that he intends to make himself useful as an instructor in constitution-al law at Leland Stanford University. -Springfield Republican. ONE of the ablest lawyers in the country,

a master of statecraft, and a past master in the art of public speaking, it needs no prophet to foretell success for the new professor of constitutional law, whose services Stanford University have been so fortunate as to secure. - l'oledo Commercial.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S lectures are certain to be interesting and enjoyable. The composure with which a great American steps from a public office of the highest class to some private position seems almost inexplicable to some European critice; but it is natural enough from an American point of view .- Boston Advertiser.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY is to be congratulated upon its new lecturer on constitutional law. President Harrison has demonstrated more than once in the last four years his very thorough mastery of great legal questions and constitutional principles, and he will undoubtedly make an exceptionally interesting and strong lecturer.-Cleveland Leader. PRESIDENT HARRISON has acted prudent-

ly in accepting the invitation to deliver a course of lectures on international law before the students of the Leland Stanford University. The ex-Presidents ought to do something, and, unfortunately, there are few occupations open to them. A position of isolated dignity is not enviable, nor do the people like to see any one occupying it.-Brooklyn Eagle.

MR. HARRISON will make an ideal law lecturer. He stands near the head of the American bar and has no superior in that branch of the law in which he has been called upon to become an instructor. That his lectures will be models not only of learning but of clearness, thoroughness and depth, is evidenced by his state papers, which are famous for those excellent qualities. - Minneapolis Tribune.

THE acceptance by President Harrison of the professorship of constitutional law in Leland Stanford University seems a wise move. It indicates that Mr. Harrison does not accept for himself the popular belief that the regular fate of an ex-President is to go into a few years of melancholy retirement and then die. To devote active years to the instruction of American youth in the Constitution of their country would seem an appropriate work for one who has filled the highest place under that Constitution .- Kansas City Star.

His Opinion of Greshum

Neither have I anything but contempt for the ostentations zeal of the new convert, who, after having for years enjoyed the honors and emoluments of position conferred upon him by his party, suddenly assumes to see a new light, and turns around and bitterly assails his former political associates with venomons vituperation. The Democratic party, and certainly the sound Democrats, do not need a set of egotistic, self-lauding upstarts to undertake to tell them what to do.

Benjamin Harrison's Home-Coming Becomes an Ovation of Respect and Love.

Thousands Watch His Arrival and Send U Cheers of Welcome-Streets Resplendent with the National Colors.

An Outpouring Showing the Esteem in Which He Is Held by His Neighbors.

Crush at the Statehouse Reception-Speeches of Welcome by Gov. Matthews and Mr. Fairbanks-Full Account of the Day.

GATHERING OF THE CROWD.

The People and the Stars and Stripes Ap peared Early on the Streets. The first peeping rays of the warm, generous sun had scarcely smiled upon the numerous folds of flags and banners that swayed from hundreds of business houses yesterday morning when the streets began to be crowded. By 9 o'clock Washington street was thronged, the crowd moving from Meridian street to Illinois, and south on Illinois toward the Union Station. Here Captain Dawson, with Sergeants Lowe, Hyland, Mefford, Laporte, Wilson and a force of twenty-four men were stationed early but did not begin to enforce the "stand back" orders until nearly 10 o'clock, permitting the surge of humanity to wander about at its own will. The crowd, goodnatured and expectant, was a representative one, but truly American and loyal, and not an unpleasant incident occurred to ruffle or irritate the complaisant mood of

the throng.

Every point of vantage on the lower floors and galleries of the building were taken up, while at the north and south en trances hundreds of people clamored for standing room on the steps. The various civic and military societies did not begin to arrive until after 10 o'clock, the committees having the arrangements in charge learning that the train would be late. A 10:45 Capt. Louis Kern's German Veteran Association arrived, followed by General Harrison's old regiment, under command of W. H. Cooper. Then the Progress Band and the Indianapolis Band, escorting the Commercial Travelers' Association and the Marion and Columbia clubs, came down Illinois street, executing a countermarch and resting across the Union Station plaza in open ranks. The strains of music and military tread of the ranks inspired the crowd with feelings of enthusiasm, and the entire police force was set to work to cool the excited mass by separating those on the inside of the station into two ranks, leaving an open space from one entrance to another. Shortly before the time announced on the bulletin that the train might be looked for Grand Mar. shal Fred Knefler and staff arrived on horseback: Colonel Knetler's staff were Adjutant-general Robbins, Col. Z. A Smith R. S. Oliver, Allan Hendricks, Jacob Hatch, Bert Adams, Ad Hereth and C. C. Foster. This escort guard took up a position on the plaza to the east of the entrance.

A few minutes after the marshal an staff had disposed of the organizations and carriages Chief Train Dispatcher McAlpin pitying the anxiously waiting crowd which hung on the significance of every locomo tive whistle heard in the distance, stepped to the door of the telegraph office and hung out the card appouncing that the ex-President's train would arrive at "11:28." It was, however, eight minutes earlier when the shrill whistle of the locomotive was caught by the ear of some one and the refrain, "They are coming" was taken up and echoed throughout the building. There was a rush and surge of humanity in the direction of the tracks, but the police were there and the space was cleared again from the north to the south doors. The multitude watched the train slowly wend its way along until it came to a standstill and its journey, in which so many were interested, was at an end

LEAVING THE TRAIN.

Sight that Greeted the Ex-President's E as He Met Governor Matthews.

When the train reached the Belt, having made up twenty minutes lost time, there was a hurrying on the part of Mrs. McKee and the maids to get the children ready to leave the car. The first to reach the car as the train stopped in the station were Gov. Matthews and Collector of Customs Hildebrand. Mr. Boyd lifted the trap door of the platform, and the party dismounted amid vociferous cheering. It was necessary for the police, in charge of Superintendent Colbert and Captain Dawto force the crowd back in order to keep a passageway into the station. This was effectively done by the aid of the Columbia and Marion clubs, which were formed in close order on either side. leaving a broad passageway. It pleased the General, evidently, to see the gennine heartiness of the reception. He was also gratified, no doubt, in his American heart, to see, almost the first thing, the American flag embellishing the iron arch of exit gate through which he must pass. As he proceeded with his escort on either side, leading Master McKee, he was kept busy lifting his crape-banded silk hat in recognition of the courtesies showered upon him. An old woman broke through the police guard and shook the President's hand right heartily. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McKee, parents of Mr. Robert Mckee, were among the first to greet the General, and accompanied him through the station to the front pavement where carriages were in waiting in charge Deputy United States Marshal Conway. Here again the crowd surged to the front so forcibly that it was difficult to keep the people back. The ground floor of the station had been packed with people, who left only a passage way, and the galleries were also crowded to their fullest capacity. When there was no longer need for a passage way the gap closed and the cheering multitude pushed together in the wake of the arriving party. There was for a short time a very uncomfortable crush for those caught in it. As the party was seated in the carriages the bands were playing a lively air. There were in carriages the following members of the reception committee: Mayor Sullivan. John W. Murphy, Colonel Lilly, George W. Boyd, F. G. Darlington, General Manson, C. W. Fairbanks, John R. Wilson, Judge Woods, Judge Baker, Mr. M. B. Wilson, E. L. Mckee and others. Mr. Hendrickson, the chairman, rode with General Harrison and Governor Matthews. In forming the procession, the living members of the ex-President's old regiment, the Seventieth, took the place of personal escort of General Harrison's carriage, just behind it. When all were seated in the carriages, General Knetler gave the order to march, and the band at the head of the column played "Home, Sweet Home." Sergeant Hagedorn, with four mounted patrolmen, cleared the street for the column. In the procession were the George H. Thomas Post, the George Chapman Post, Major Anderson Post, German Veterans' Association, Columbia Club, Marion, Builders' Exchange, Republican Commercial Travelers' Association, the Into Washington between dense crowds of these years of absence have brought me, nor the

people, who frequently cheered. The sight was a very pretty one, with the profusion of national colors on the business blocks. The scene was much enhanced when the column turned on Washington street with its more elaborate display of flags and bunting. The windows and pavements were packed with people. The column proceeded north on Pennsylvania street to the Denison Hotel, where it disbanded, and the carriages proceeded on without stopping to the ex-President's old home, No. 074 North Delaware street. The committee on reception did not enter the house, and there was only the informal assurance of welcome home. They entered their carriages and returned down town.

AT THE STATEHOUSE.

Addresses of Welcome by Distinguished Speakers and the Reply.

Promptly at 8 o'clock last night at the Statehouse the strains from the band stationed above ceased, and the people closely packed about the stand gave way for the guests of honor, who entered at the south doors of the building and passed to rear of the stand flight of steps. A hush of expectancy fell upon the assembly as General Harrison stepped upon the platform and for a moment rested his eyes upon the beautiful flag which fell gracefully from the balustrade of the second floor, and immediately in front. As the ex-President sat down the silken colors above his head seemed to excite an intense sentiment in the breasts of those who gazed on the scene. and a protonged cheer filled the stately naves. To the right of General Harrison sat Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, while to his left was Governor Matthews, and occupying other chairs on the platform were Mayor and Mrs. Sullivan, Major M. G. McLain, ex-Governor and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Dave Wallace, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. S. N. Chambers, Mrs. George C. Hitt, Mrs. M. A. Vinton, Mrs. C. S. Benton, Mrs. E. P. Thompson, and others. It was some time before Mayor Sullivan, acting in the capacity of master of ceremonies, succeeded in restoring quiet enough to be heard. Finally there was a hush, and he arose to introduce Governor Matthews, who he said had been chosen to speak the first words of welcome to the honored guest of the even-

Governor Matthews, bowing his acknowledgments, and in a voice distinctly audible above the shuffling feet incident to the efforts of the great audience to get nearer

the stand, spoke as follows: It is a supreme pleasure to every man and woman here to-night to be present at this ova-tion in honor of a distinguished citizen of our state. It is seldom, yea but once or twice in the ives of men, that we are permitted to witness a ike scene-a scene never equaled in the history of the world, save at the inauguration of a President. Four years ago General Harrison was tendered the highest and most exalted gift in the power of the people. To-night he returns, to take a citizen's place in the ranks of life, and to receive a welcome home at the hands of ms neighbors and the friends who love him. A short time ago our people bowed their heads in his deepest sympathy in his hour of gloom. Tonight their hearts are full of a welcome that is ballowed with the purest devotion. It is a pleasure, sir, to remember your honored career as the chief executive of the Nation You have performed your high trust with glorious honor to vourself and to your State.

In behalf of the people of Indiana and this city I extend you a most cordial welcome. All fellow-citizens unite in wishing you many years of enjoyment in this your chosen home. Again, General, in the name of Indiana, I welcome you with open arms.

As the speaker returned to his position at Mr. Harrison's side the building rang with cheers, and the man in whose honor the applause was given, smiled his gratefulness. Next Mayor Sullivan announced Mr. C. W. Fairbanks, who was to extend a welcome on behalf the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Fairbanks spoke for ten minutes, his words receiving close attention. He said: General Harrison-We have come to pay our respects, to express our confidence, our exalted admiration. We have come to bid you welcome home again, welcome to the hearts and the firesides of your neighbors and friends. We come without distinction of party or creed. Assem-

bled here are the representatives of every party, of every sect, of every nationality. When you left us, four years ago, to assume the grave and responsible duties of the most exaited office within the gift of your countrymen, you took with you our prayers, our confidence. Great as our admiration then was, it is greater now. Strong as was our faith in you then, it is stronger now. We have proudly watched your course as chief executive of this great Nation. At no time have we distrusted your purposes, your courage, your intense patriotism

You have taught obedience to law, a higher respect for our American institutions, You have inspired a deeper reverence for the sacred emblem of our national authority. You have firmly maintained untarnished our credit at home. Your administration was of highest purpose, persevered in to the end; it has been without stain; the most malignant tongue can lodge against it no word of reproach; our uniform upon the high seas is more respected than ever American citizenship has everywhere felt that it had a protector, and that the national dignity would be preserved against the weakest and the most powerful. You have not sought the favor of other powers by servile obedience to their desires, but you have won their respect by as unyleiding, patriotic insistence upon our rights. It is with a sense of the greatest pride that, after you have wrought so well in your coun try's cause, we welcome your return as neighbor, friend.

Our gladsome greetings are chastened by the reflection that you come alone; that one who shared our love, and, in a greater degree than all others, proved your hope and strength, rests within the hallowed bosom of Crown Hill. Permit me to extend to you the warm and cordial greetings of your friends, and the hope that a kind Providence may spare you many

rears to dwell with them. Applause was unstinted at Mr. Fairbanks's concluding words, and again Mr. Harrison signified his appreciation. A lull for a few moments followed and the immense concourse of people waited patiently the appearance of the next speaker. Mayor Sullivan arose, stepped to the ex-President's side and placing a hand upon his arm, led him to the front of the platform. Both men stood before the audience for a moment. Then the Mayor, perhaps impressed, at that moment, with the belief that the eloquance of silence was more powerful than speech, retired to his seat without having spoken. Mr. Harrison stood for a few moments gazing out over the thousands of faces, acknowledging with a slight incline of the head the tremendous cheering that greeted him. Then he made an effort to speak, but the hearty applause broke out afresh, and he waited for quiet several minutes. Governor Matthews stepped to the front and implored the people to remain quiet, which had the effect of allaying the tumult sufficient for General Harrison to be heard. He began in a low tone, familiar to those standing below him, but as he progressed his voice resumed its volume, and his words were clear and distinct, now and then interrapted by moderate cheering. As he spoke of his home, his broken family ties and his prospects, his voice was tremulous, and the pathetic words sank deep into every heart. General Harrison said: Governor Matthews, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Fairbanks and

I do not think, even if the circumstances were more favorable than now surround as, I could say more than the fewest words of thanks. Four years ago, if the calendar is consulted. I left you to assume high responsibilities. If I should consult heart and mind, I should say ten years had elapsed since I bade good-bye to my Indianapolis friends. Not the rising and the setting of the sun. but our experiences, give us the true sense of duration. I come back to Indianapolis, for, since I came to manhood, I have had no other home. Suggestions of an attractive sort were made to me to make a home elsewhere, but it seemed to me that the only home for me was Indianapolis. [Cheers.] I am too old to make i new home; not too old, I hope, to renew those of associations that made this so dear a home and to take within the circle of my affectionate regard the multitude of new faces that I see here to-night. This city has made wonderful growth since I left it. shall have to learn again the landmarks Change, improvement, expansion and increase are everywhere apparent, and in all this I rejoles with you. The State of Indiana has made corresponding increase. Factories and homes have greatly multiplied. Our population has greatly increased. Wealth has been developed, and trust and believe that with this advancement along material lines there has been a corresponding increase in development of the heart and of the home, which alone can make a great people. The Nation, too, has had its growth have been indicated. Within the past few weeks I had the pleasure of lifting over one of the greatest merchant ships that fleats the seas that flag of beauty that hangs before me. [Cheers.] I regarded it as the precursor and the promise of the return of that time when the American flag was seen in every sea and the American navy was held in estimation by other nations. [Cheers.] Only one week ago I had the pleasure of seeing the greatest ship that has ever been built in America—a battle ship which, when completed, would be able to cope with the greatest ship that England has upon the sea—that from her ways into the Delaware with the